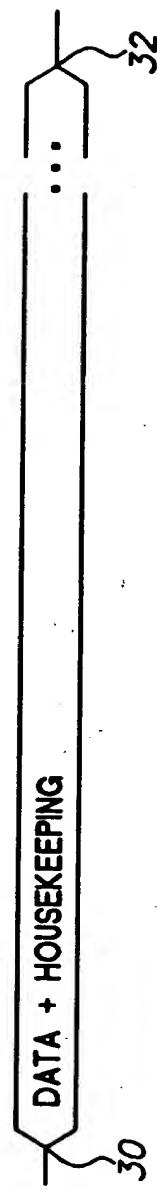


Fig 1B



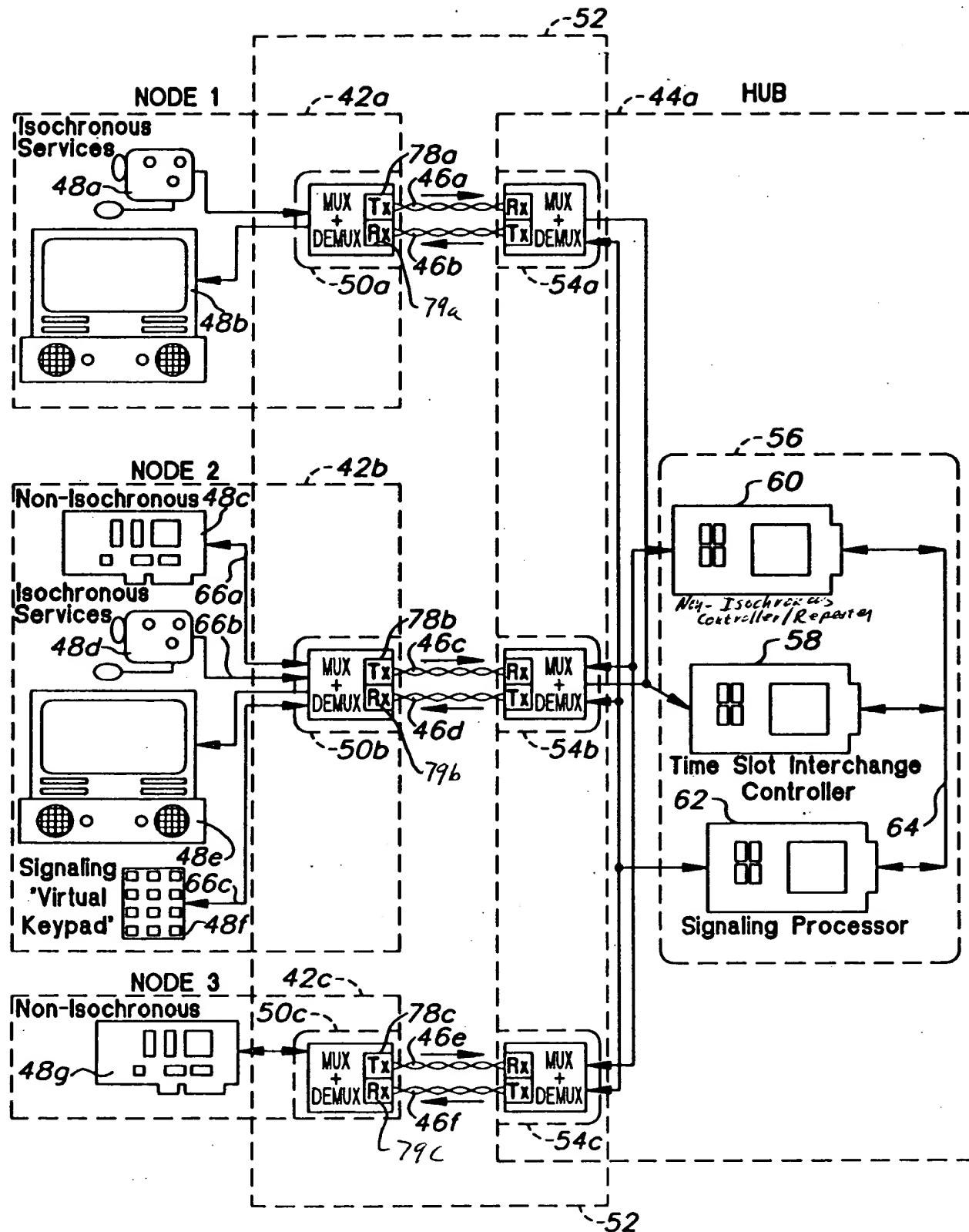


Fig 2

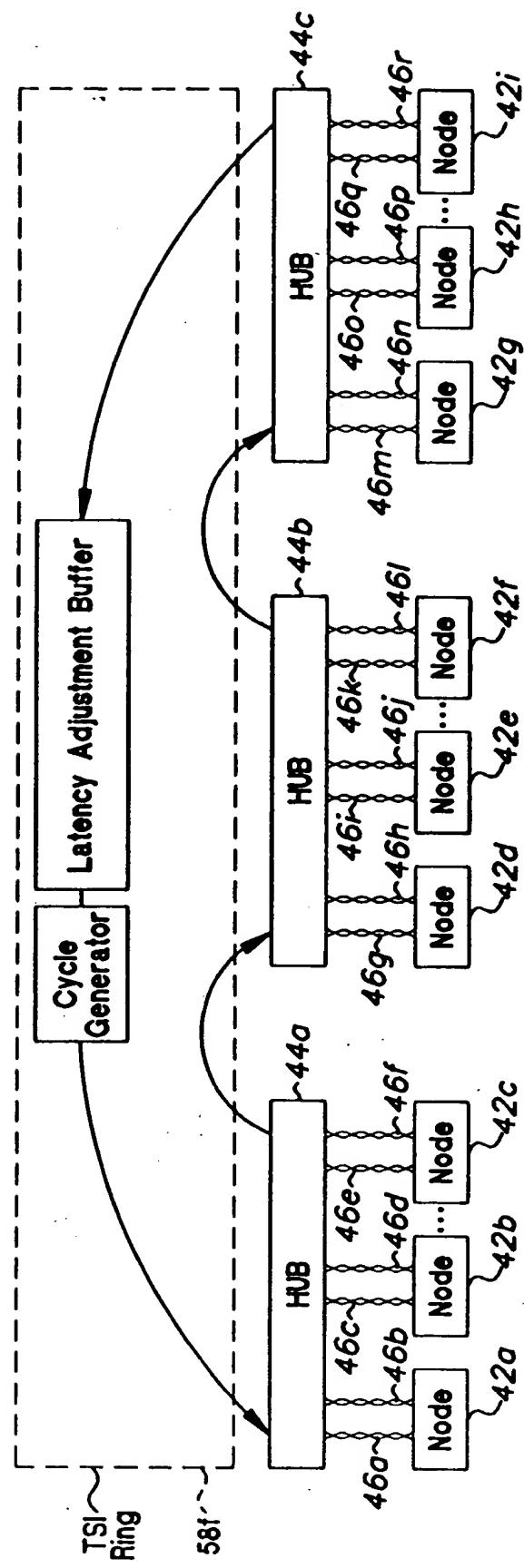


Fig 3A

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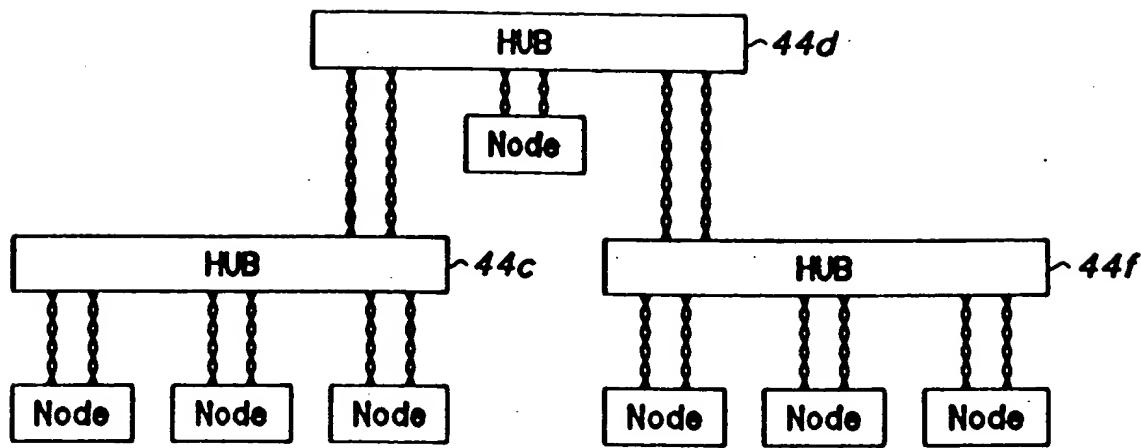


Fig 3B

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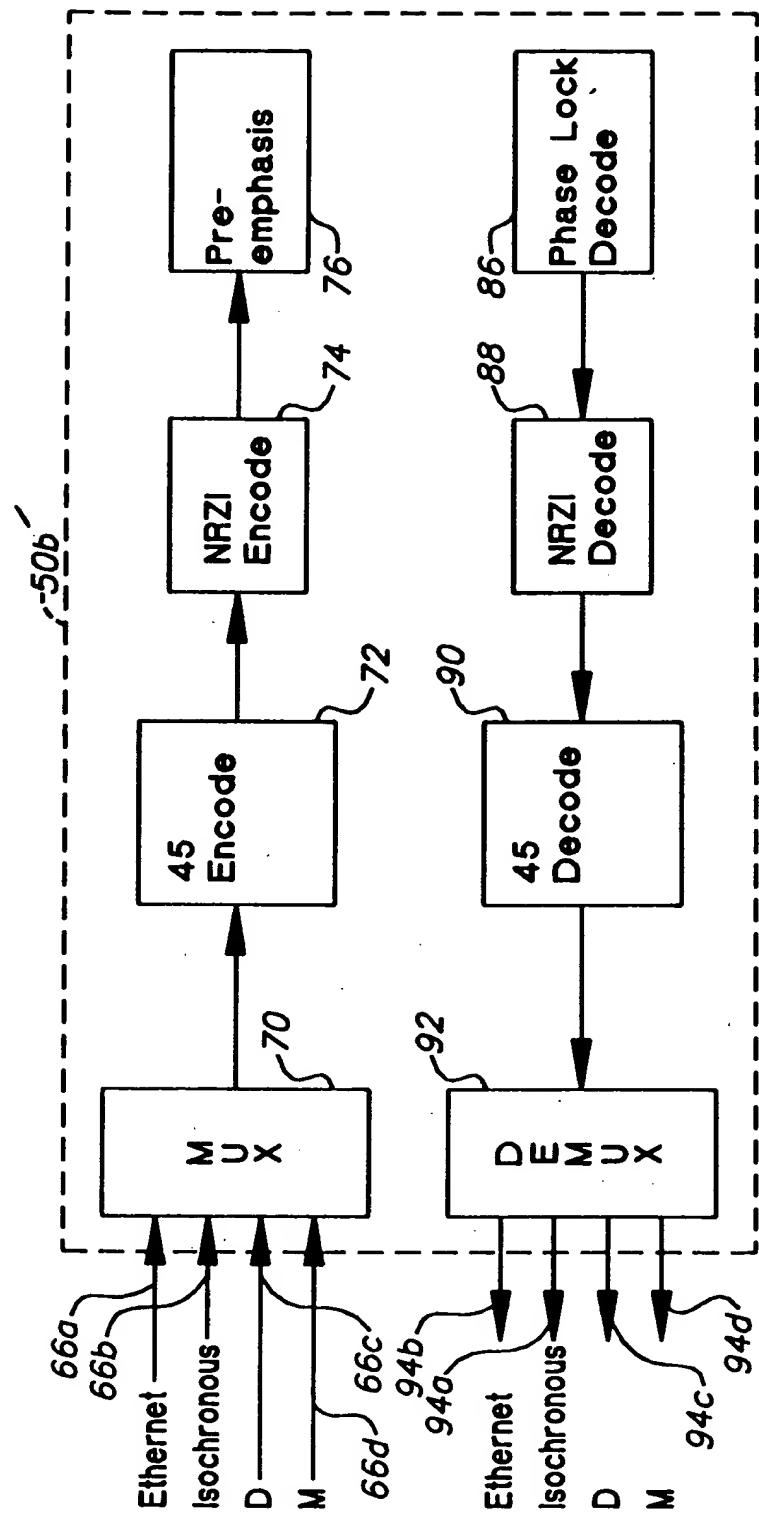


Fig 4

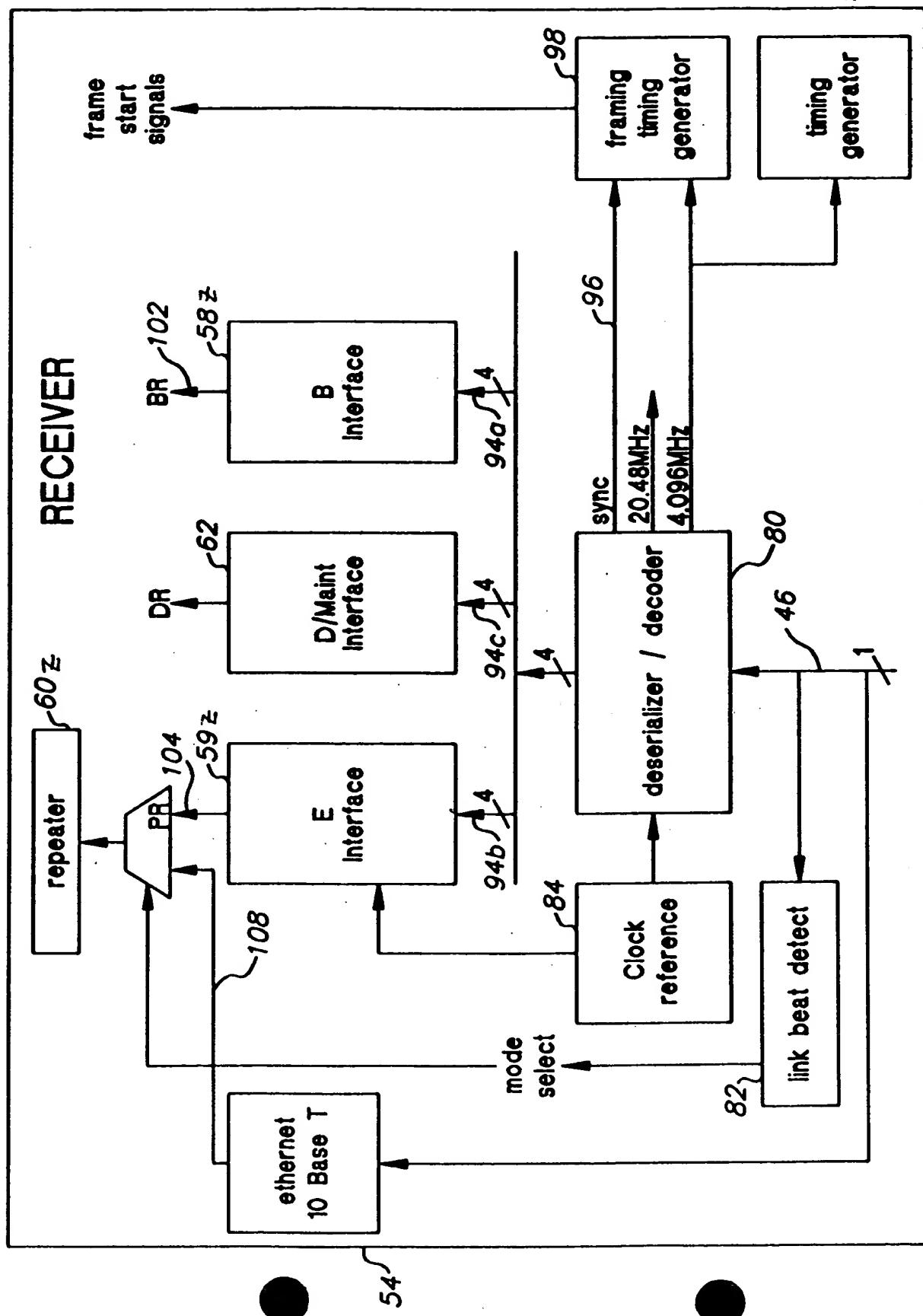


Fig 5

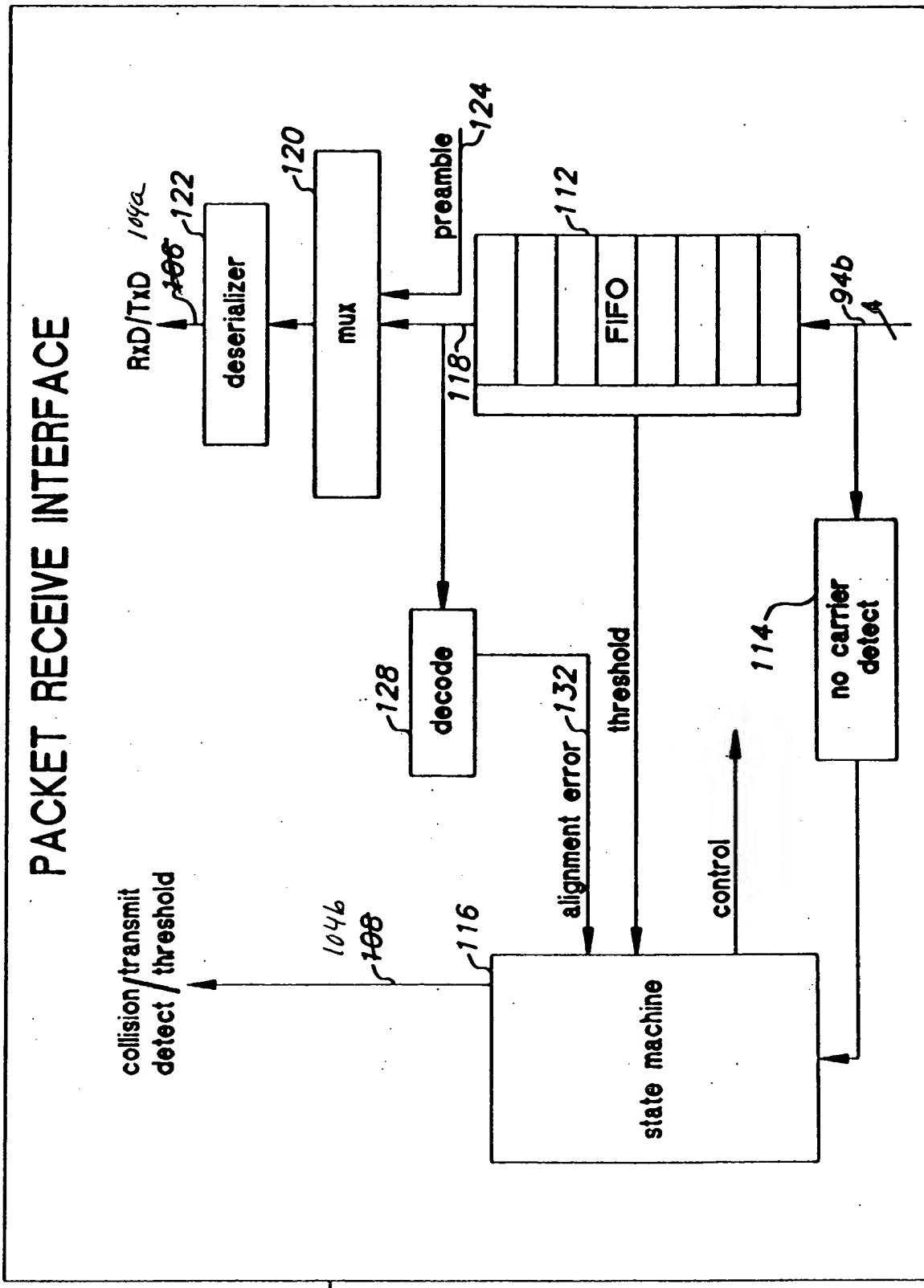
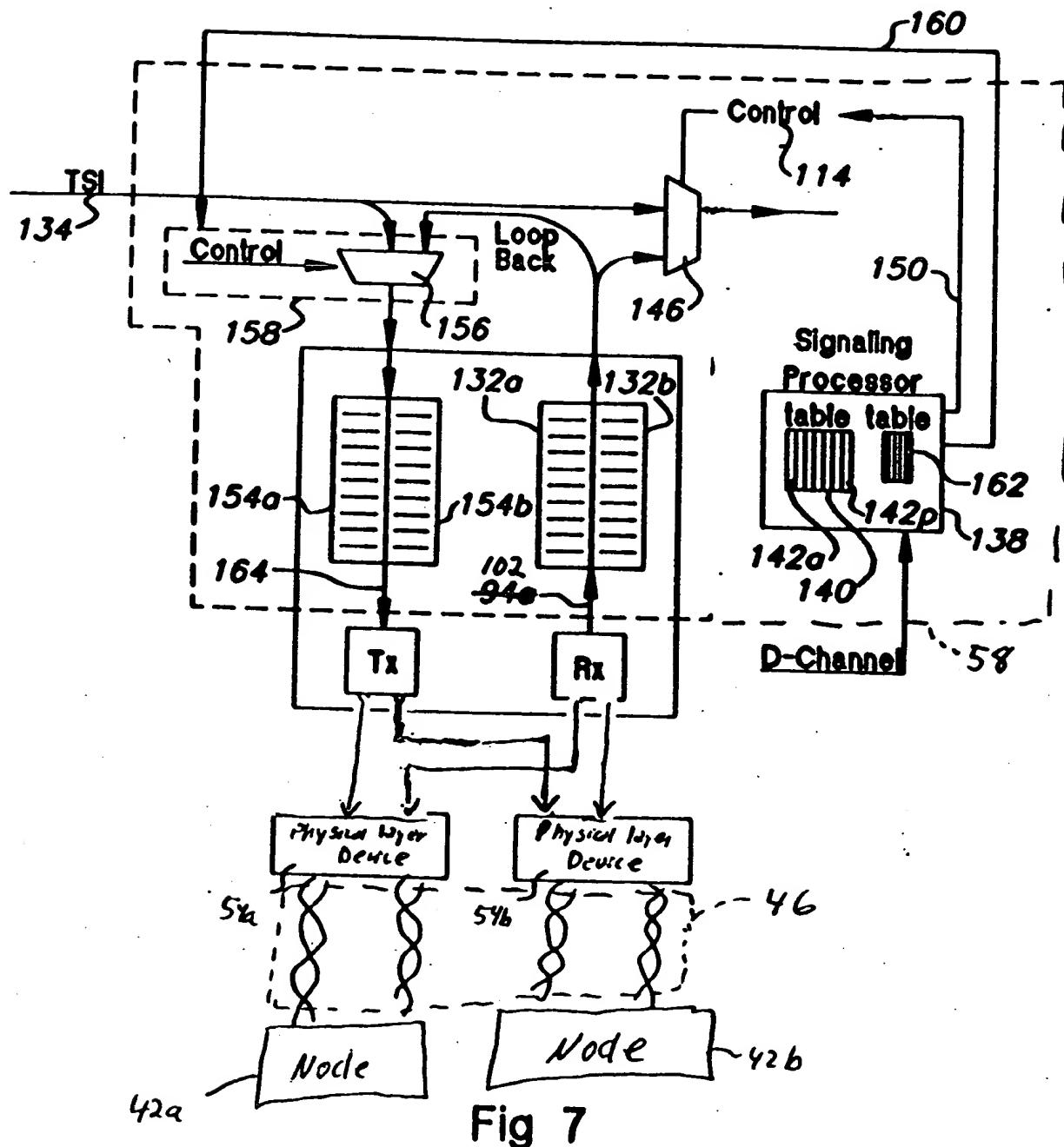


Fig 6



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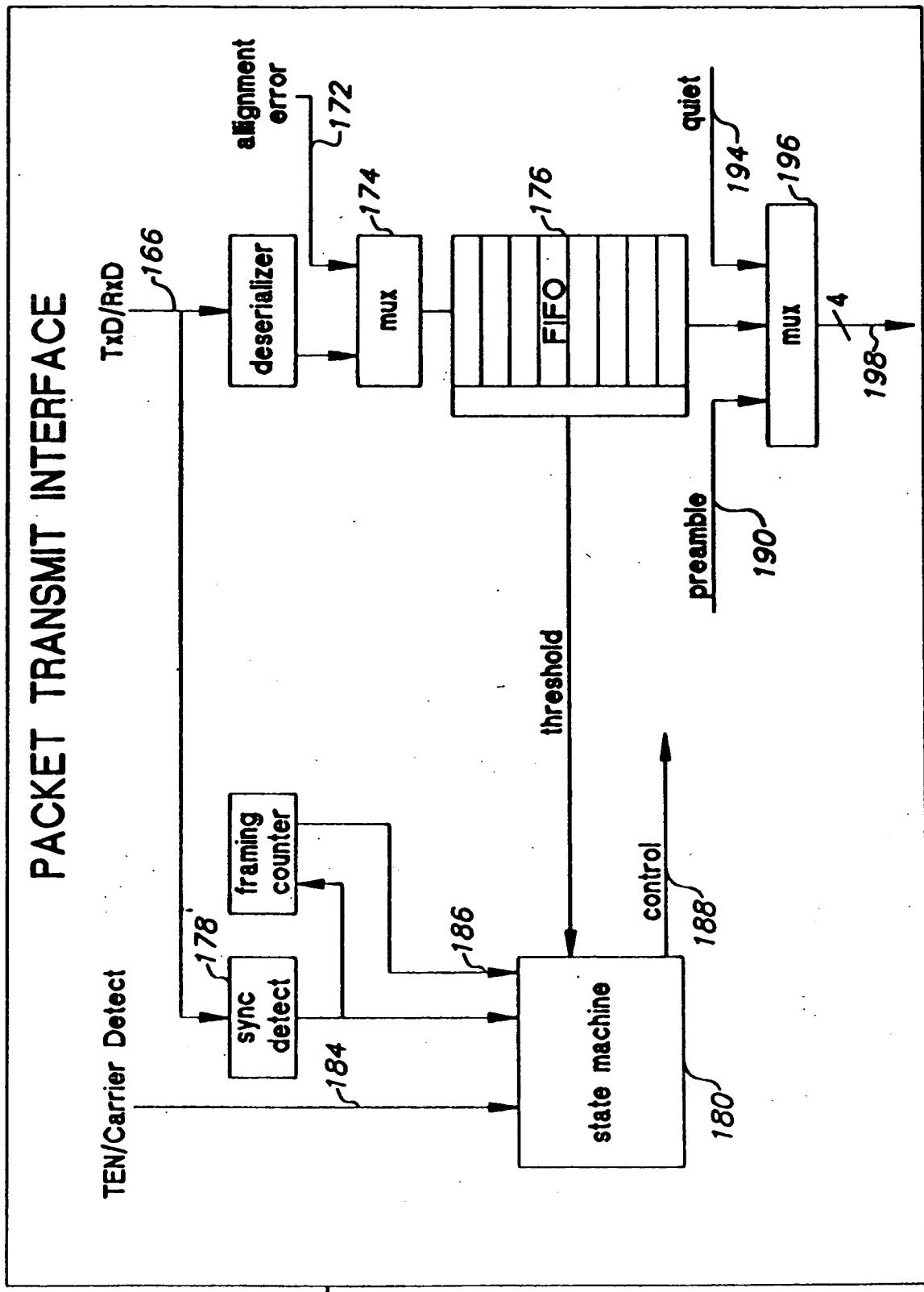


Fig 8

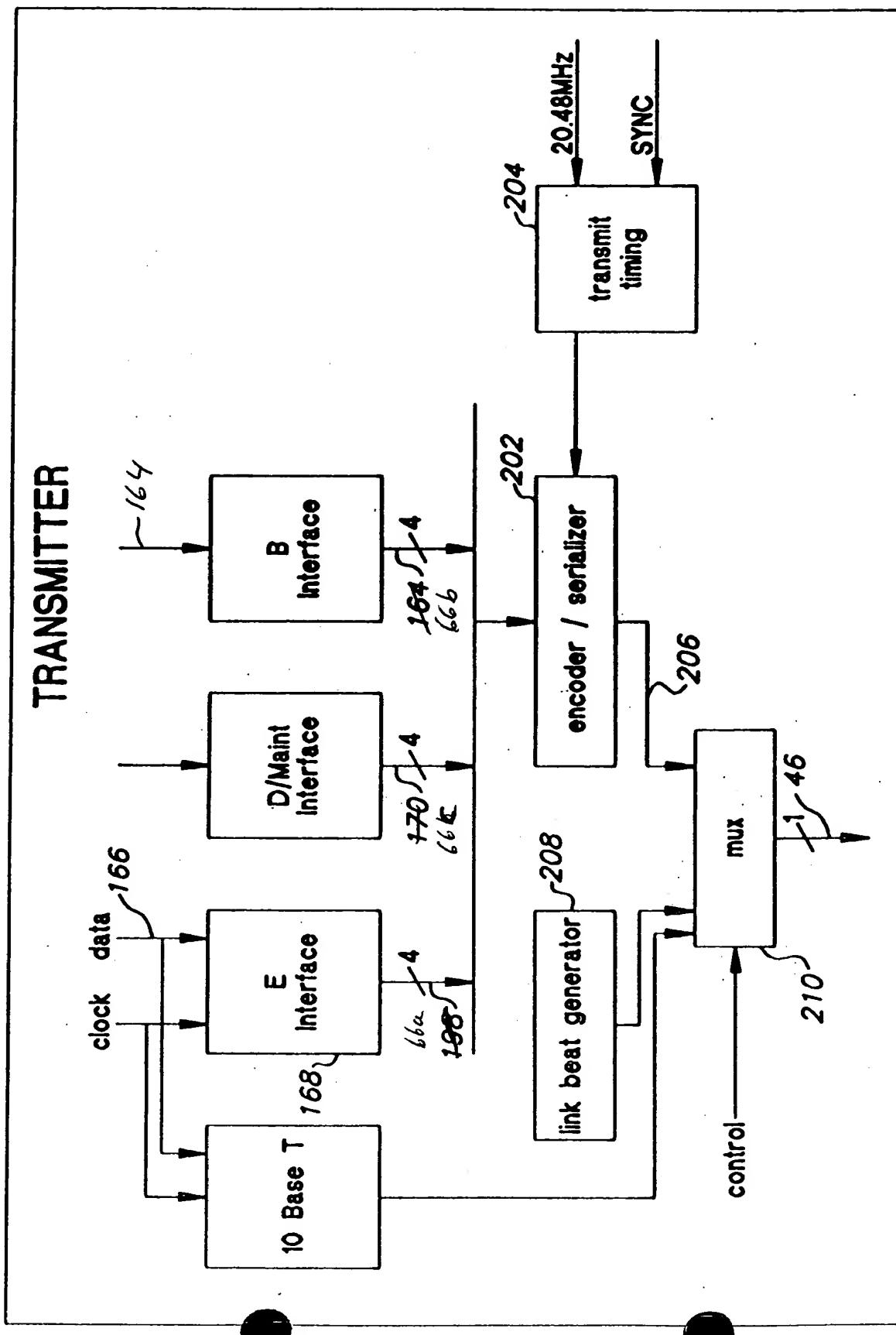


Fig 9

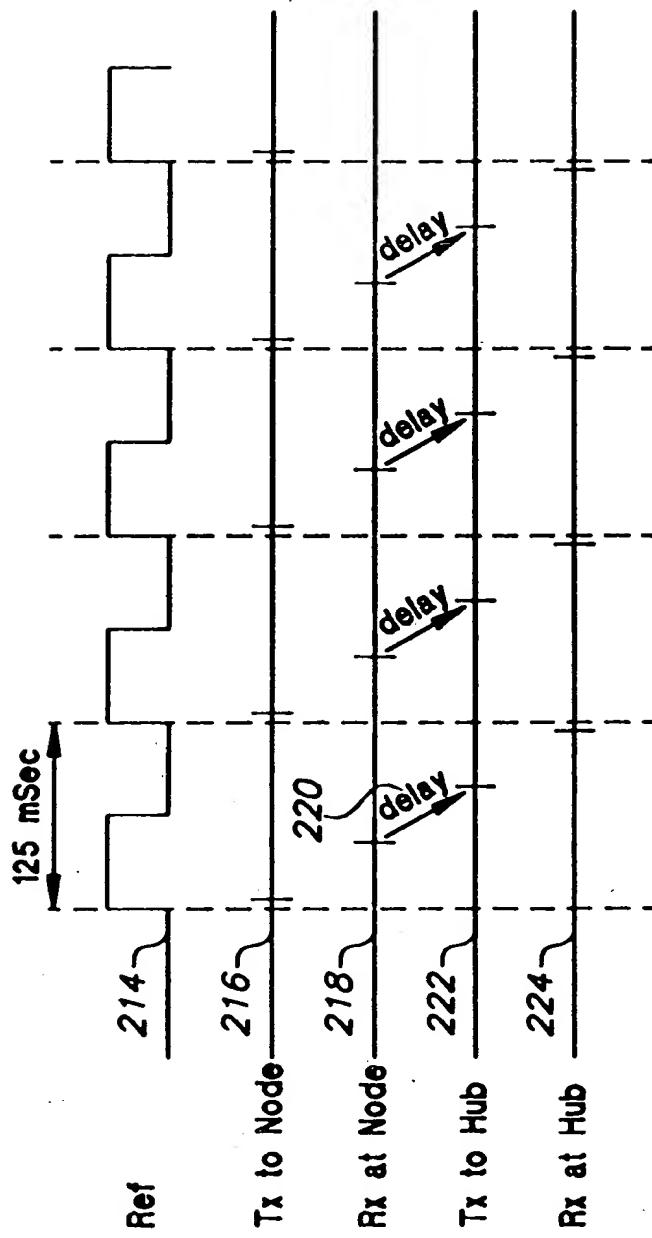


Fig 10

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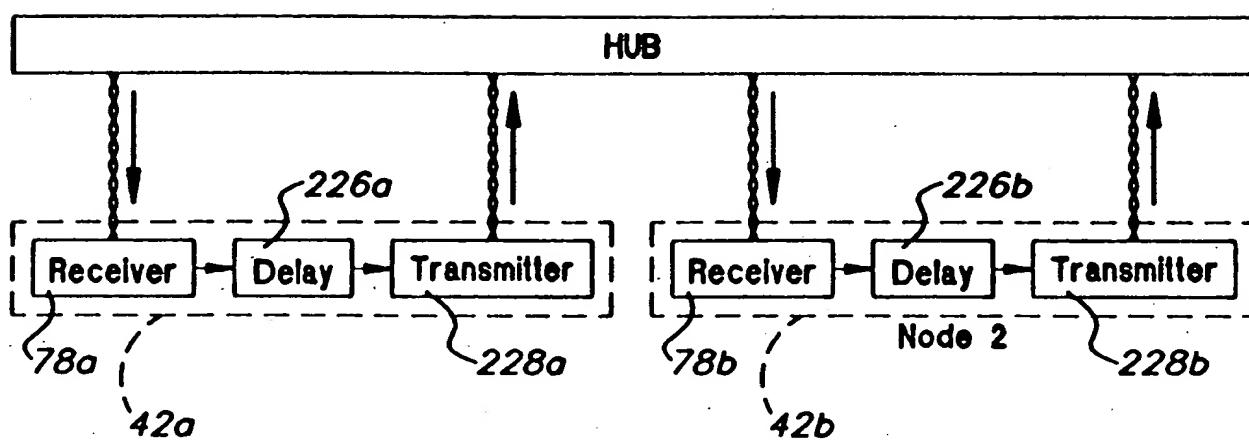


Fig 11

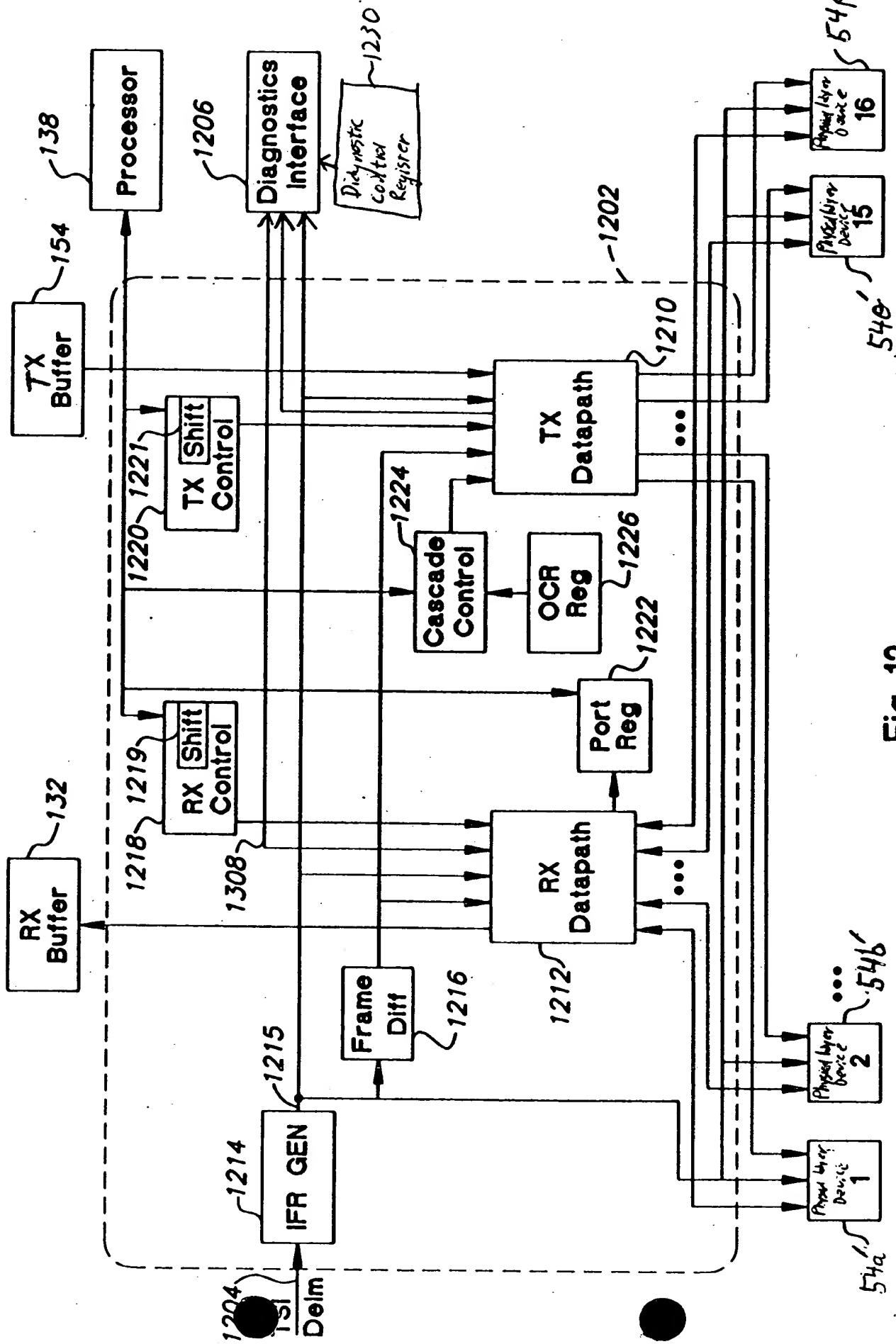


Fig 12

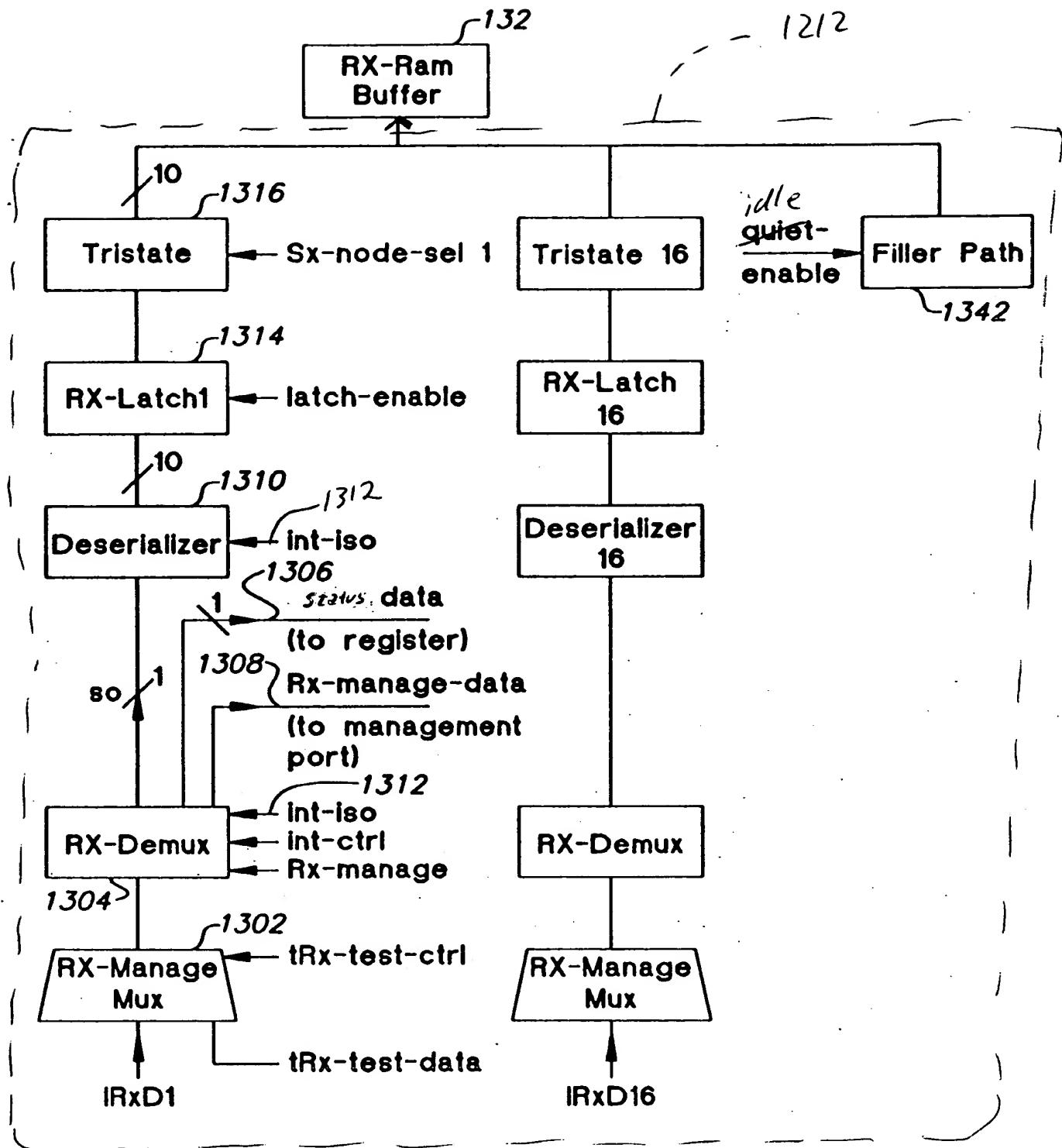


Fig 13

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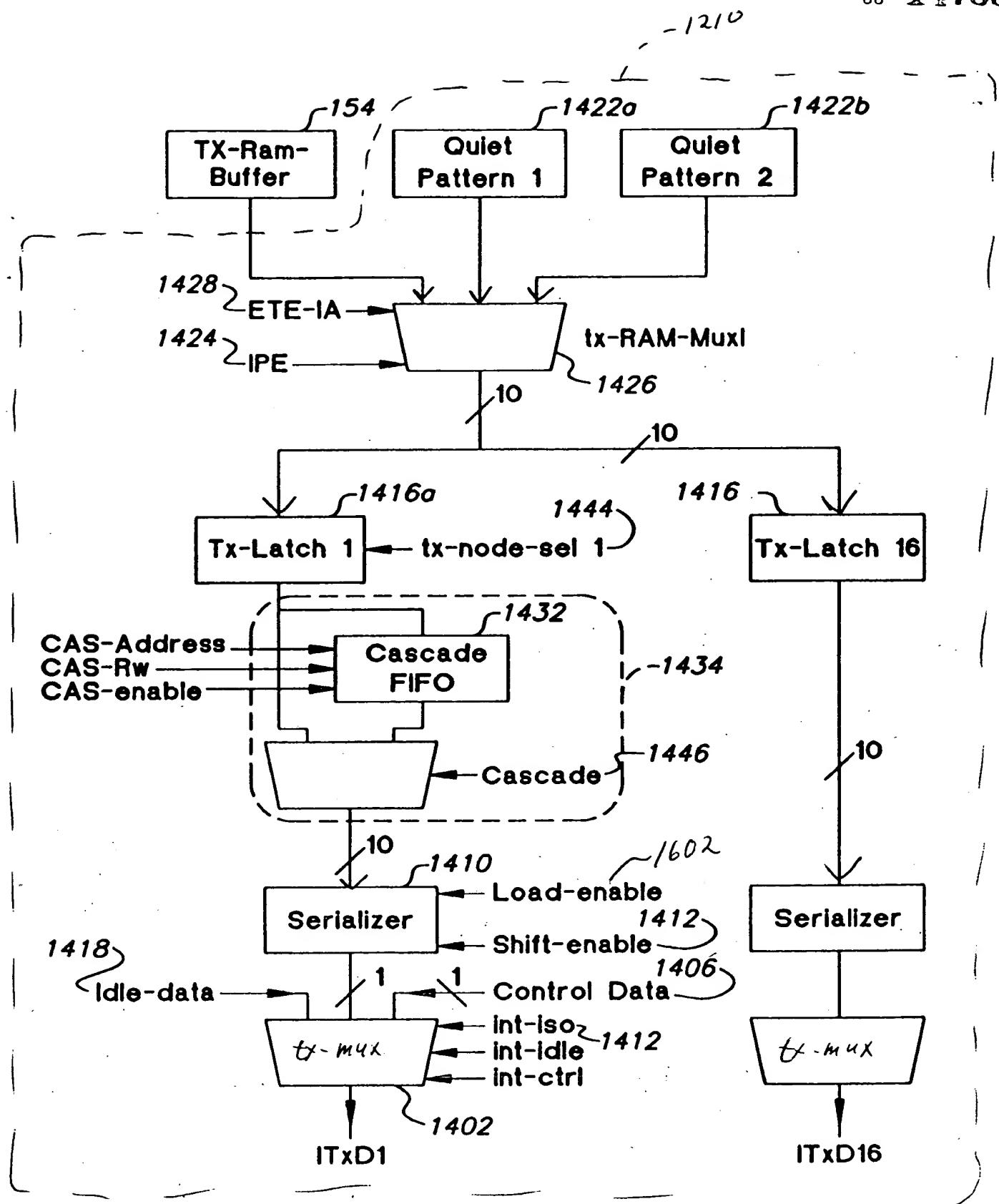
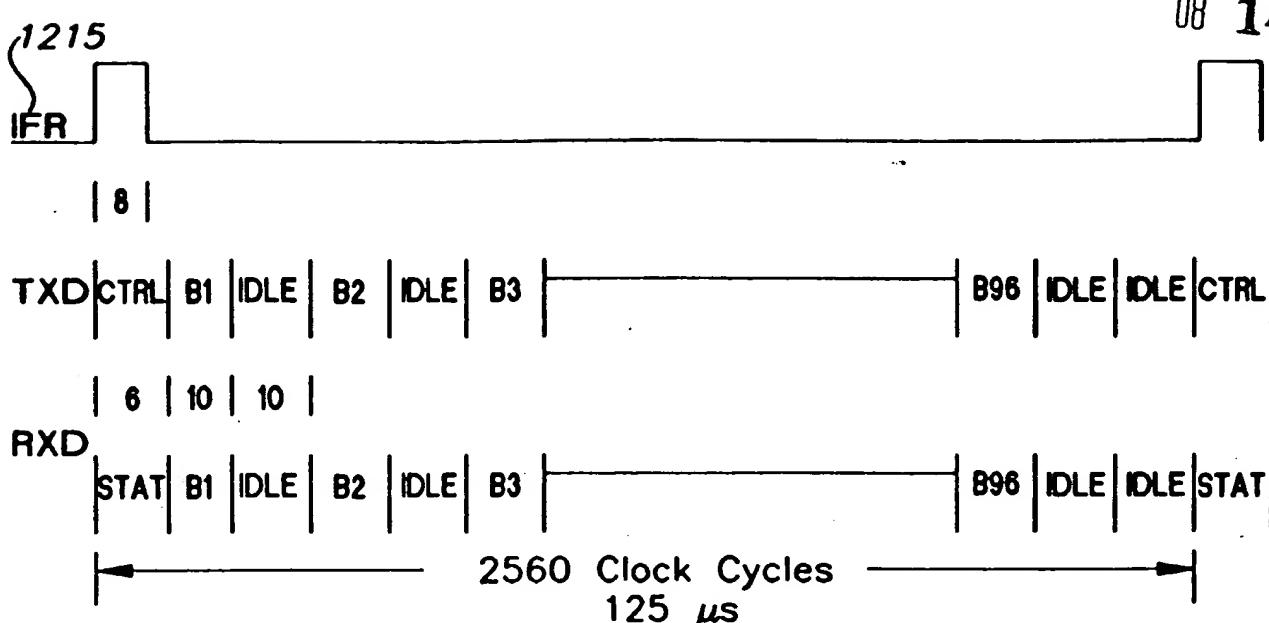
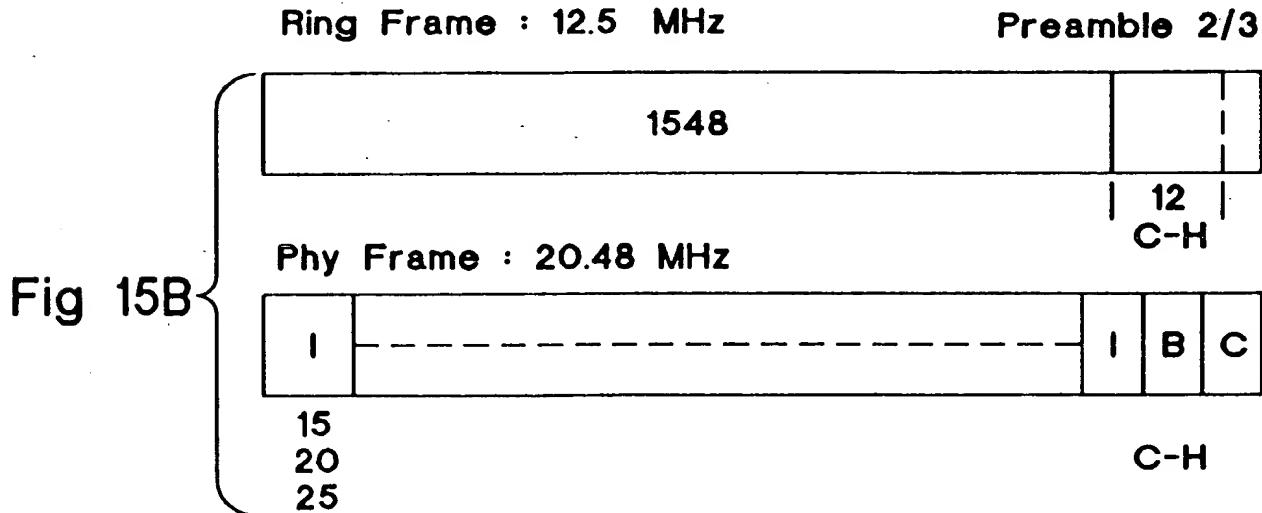


Fig 14



- TXD:** Data sent from Isochronous Data Exchanger to Physical Layer Portion.
RXD: Data Received by Isochronous Data Exchanger from Physical Layer Portion
IFR: Isochronous Frame Sync signal sent from Isochronous Data Exchanger to Physical Layer Portion.
CTRL: Control data sent from Isochronous Data Exchanger to Physical Layer Portion.
STAT: Status data sent from Physical Layer Portion to Isochronous Data Exchanger.
B(1:96): B channel data (96 bytes of Bchannel data per μs cycle).
IDLE: Filler data.

Fig 15A



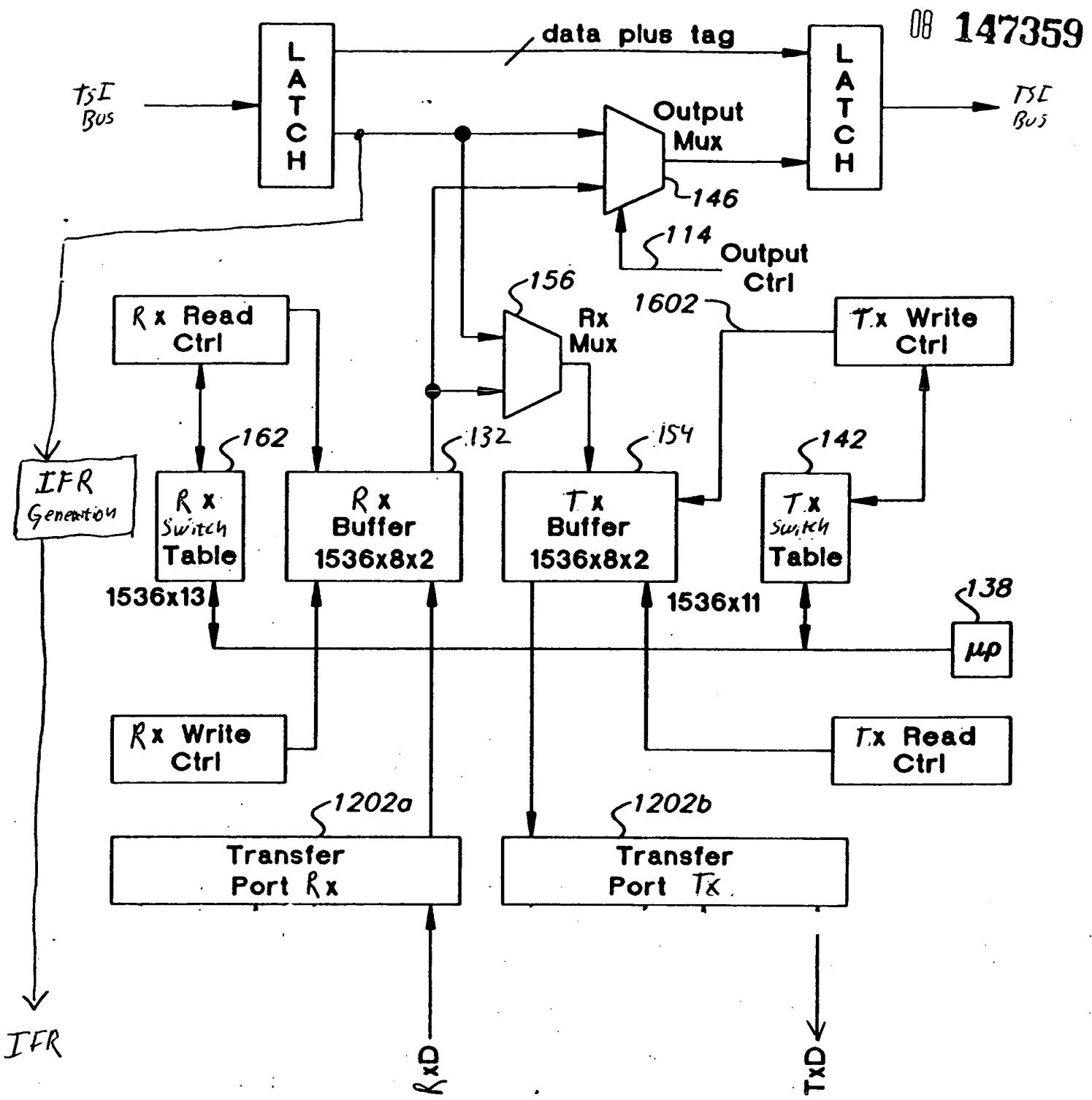
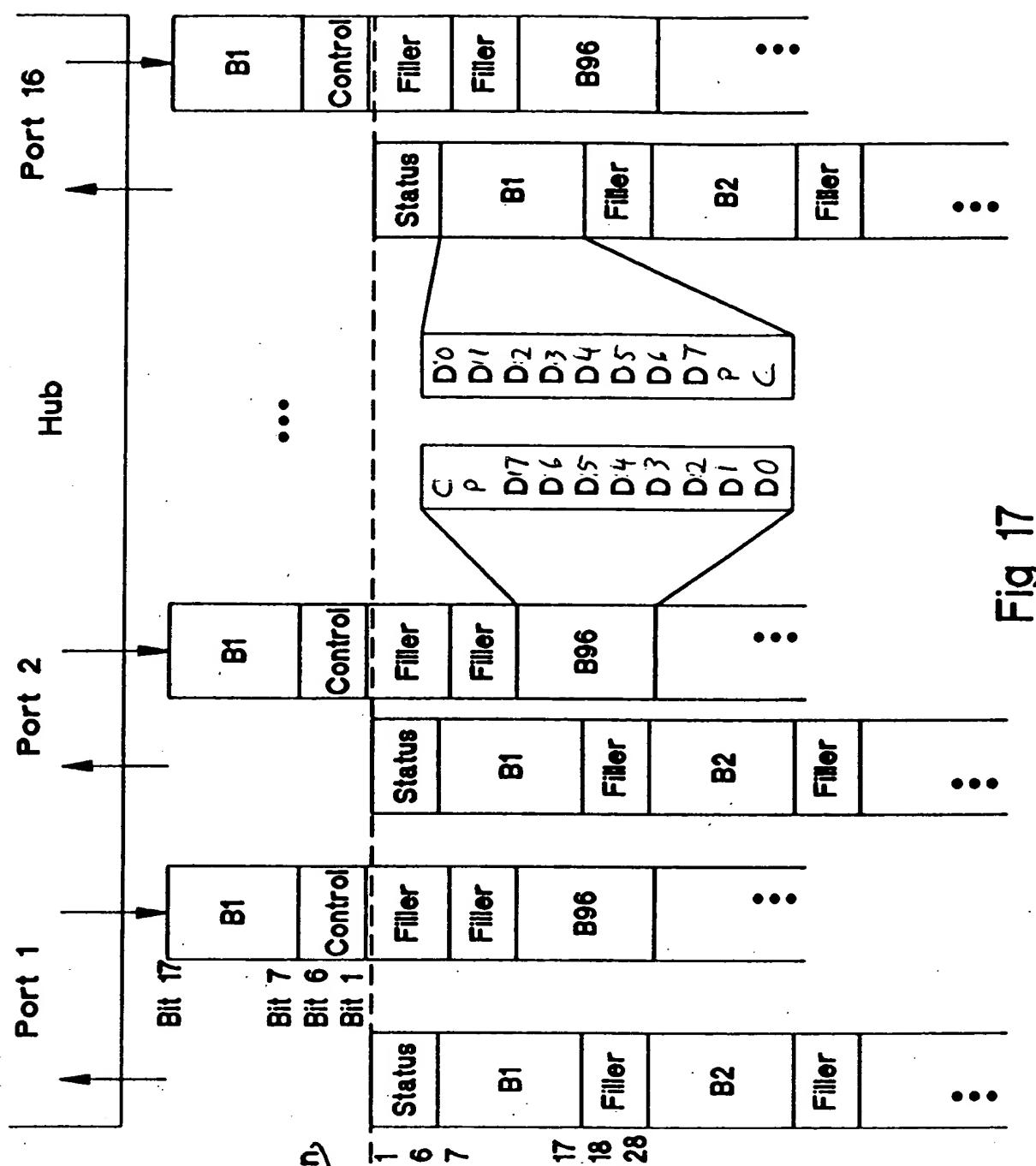


Fig 16



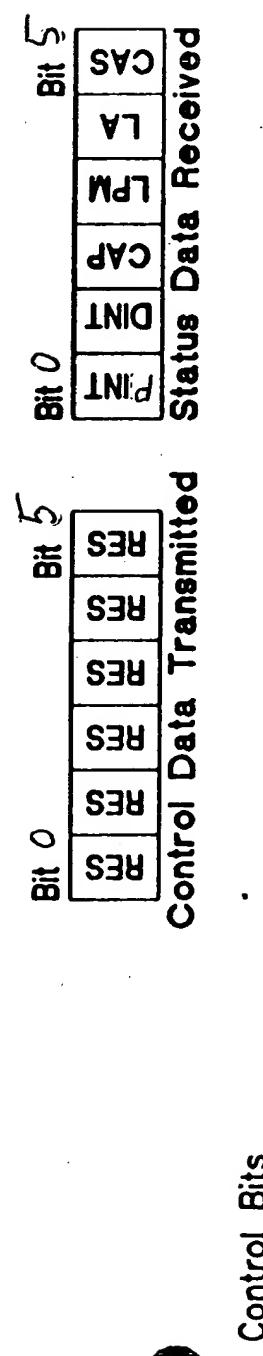
Where:
Bit 1 is the first bit
of the 125 μ s data
stream between the
hub and node.

D0 = LSB of B data
D7 = MSB of B data

C = Control Bit or Reserved

P = Parity Bit

Fig 17



RES:

Reserved bit.

Status Bits

CAS:

Cascade bit: Used to activate the port 1 cascade logic.

LA:

Link Active: Indicates that the link is isochronous active when set

LPM:

Low Power Mode: Indicates that the isophy is in low power mode when set.

CAP:

Capacity: Indicates the type of isochronous capacity.
"1" 15.872 Mbps isochronous bandwidth
"0" 6.144 Mbps isochronous bandwidth

D INT:

D INTerrupt: Indicates that the isophy has received a start of D channel packet when set.

PIN T:

M INTerrupt: Indicates that the isophy's maintenance has changed when set.

Fig 18

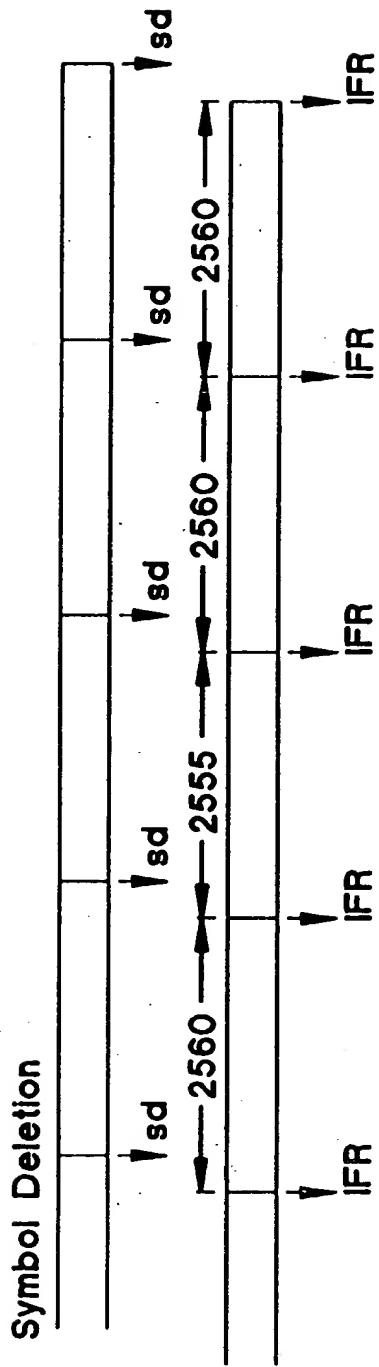


Fig 19A

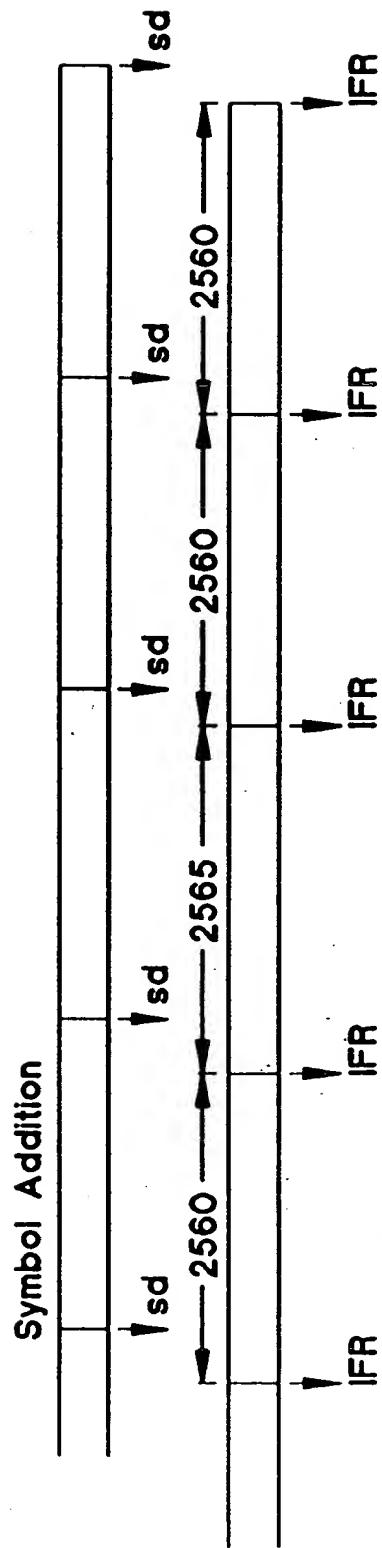


Fig 19B

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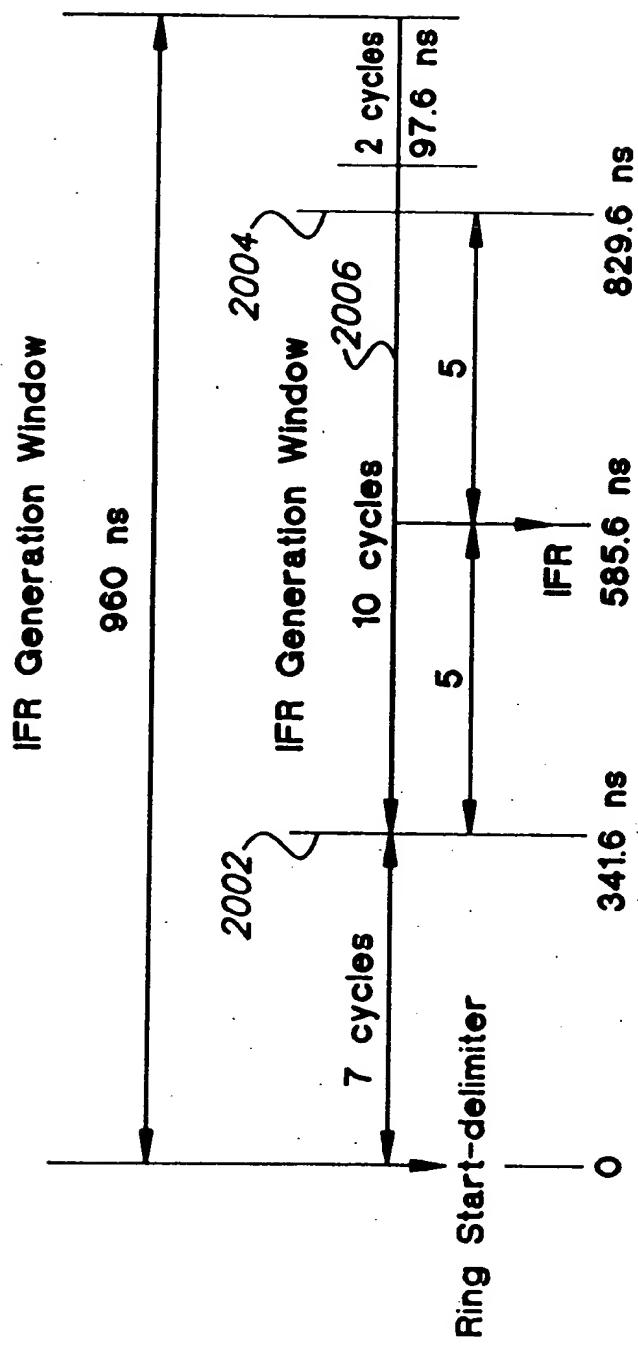


Fig 20

08 147359

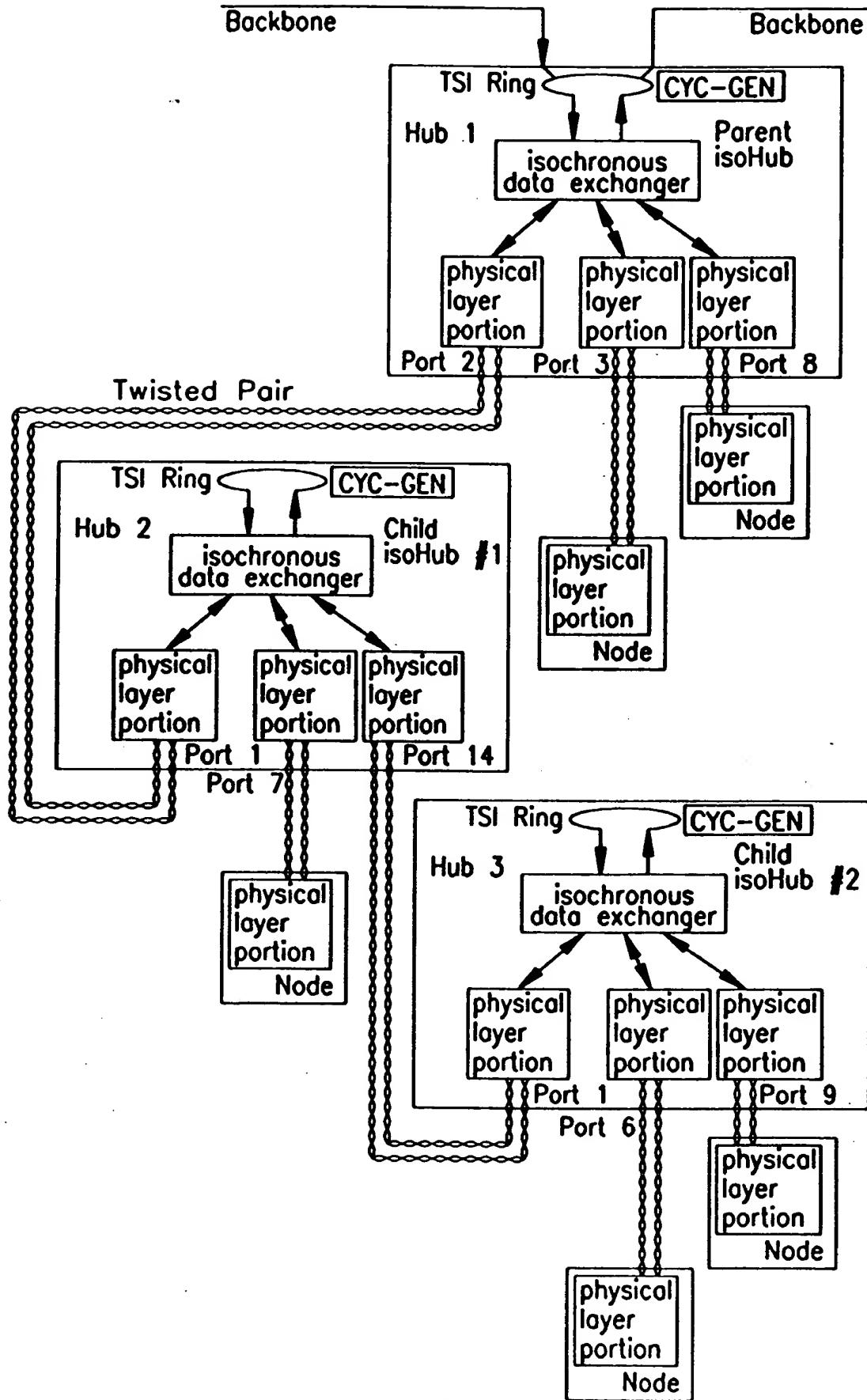


Fig 21

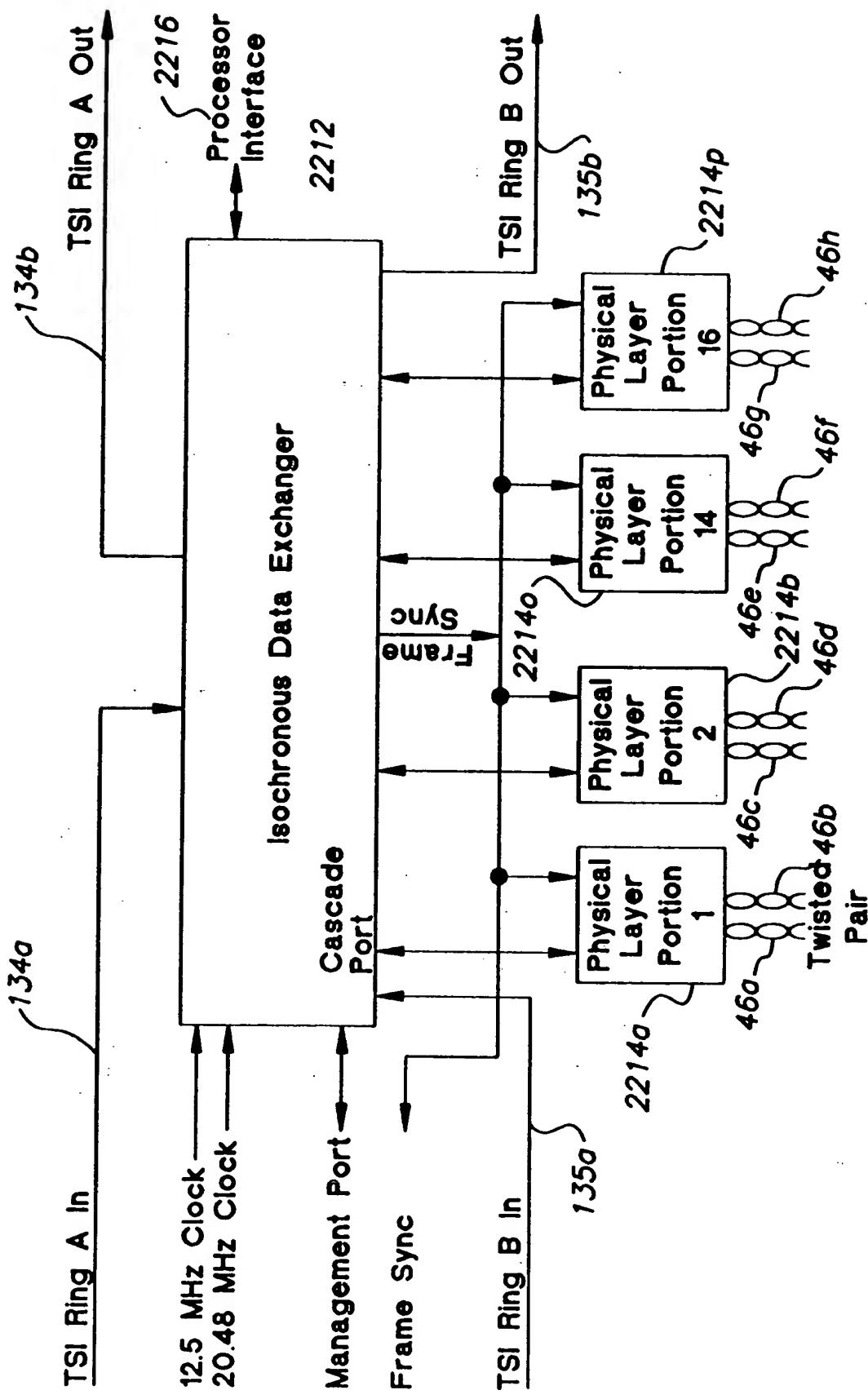


Fig. 22

Mode 1
TSI Ring A To Isochronous Physical Layer Interface

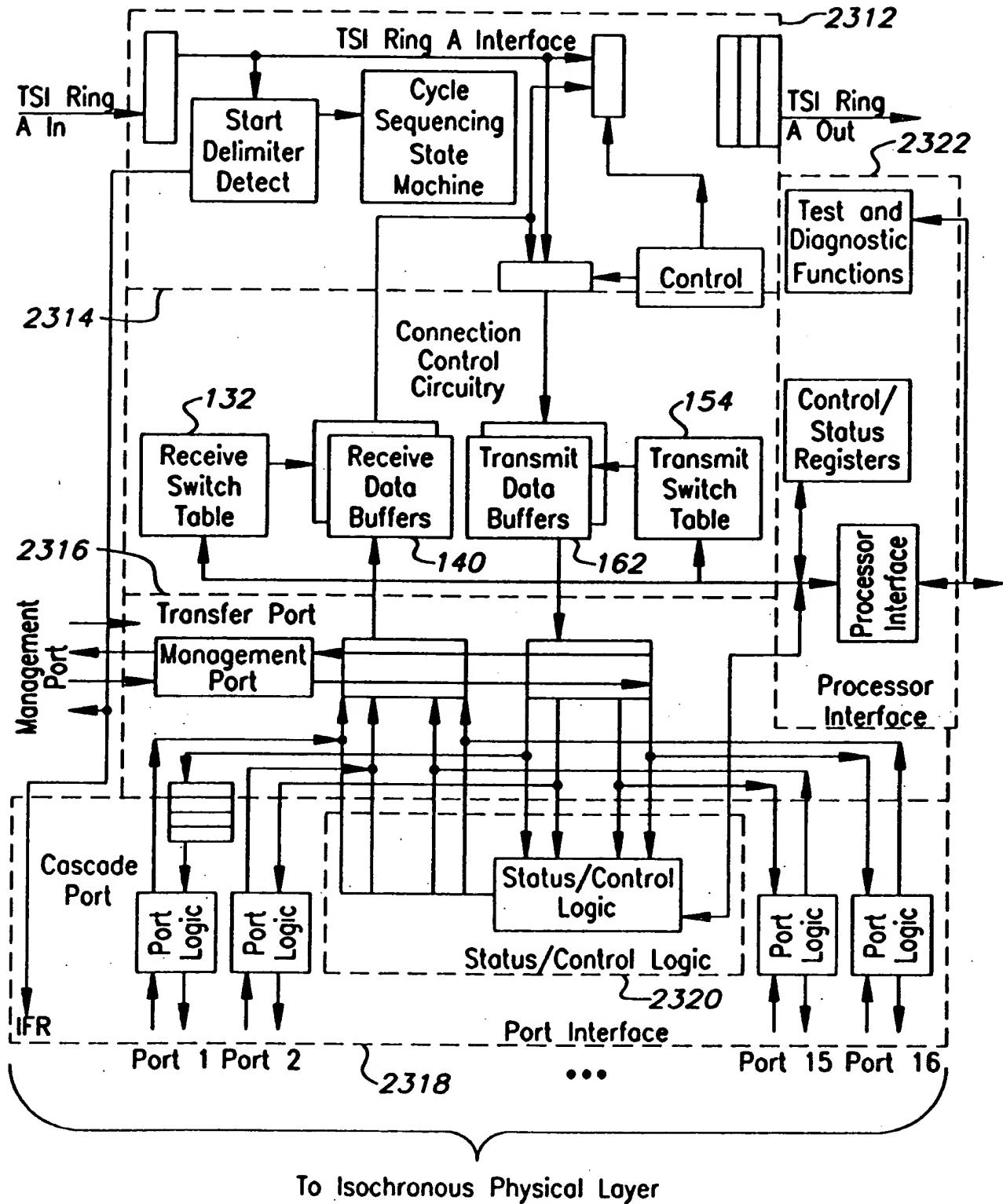


Fig 23A

Mode 2

TSI Ring A To TSI Ring B

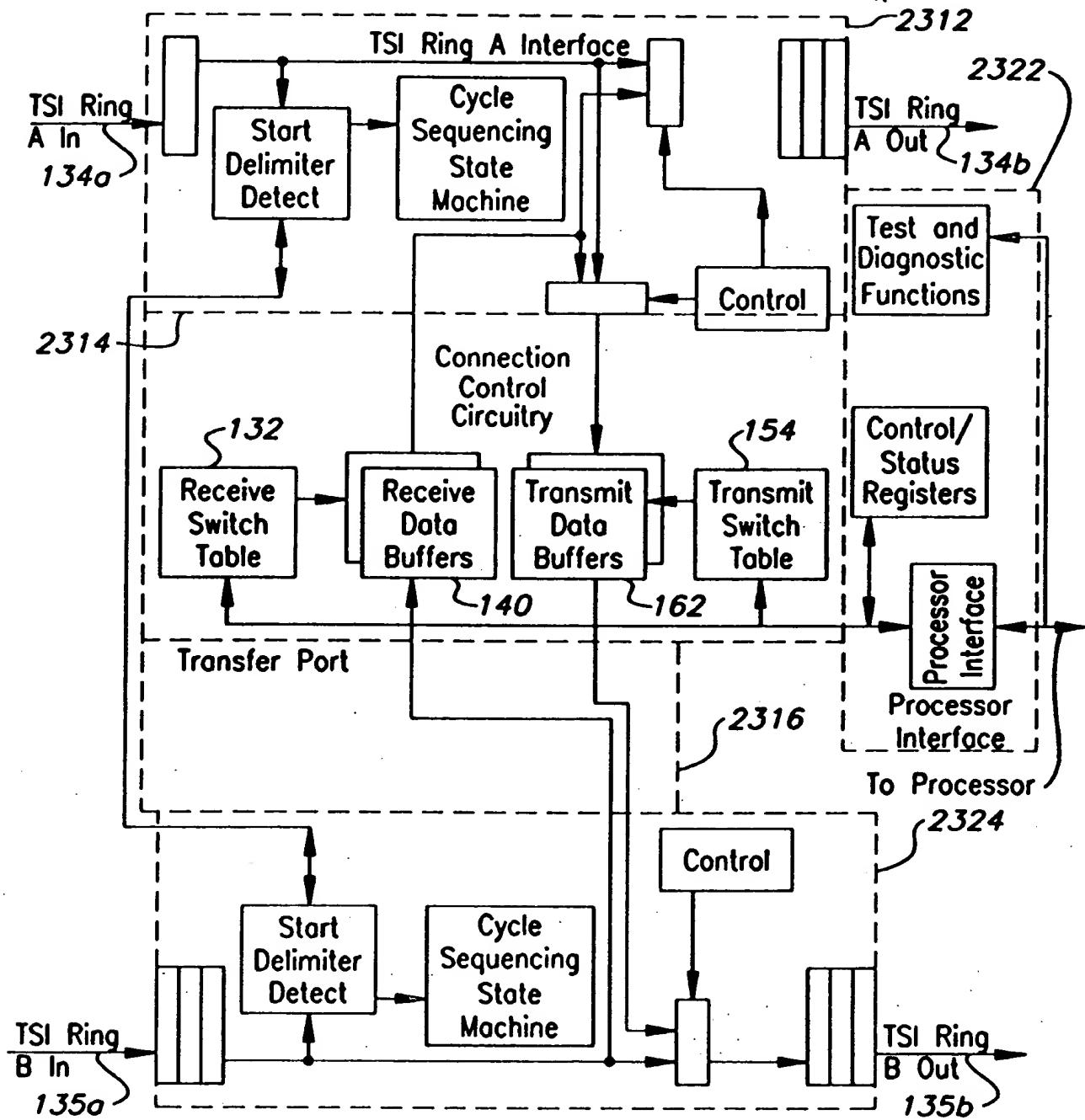


Fig 23B

Switch Table Address

Isochronous Maintenance Channel (IMC)

TSI Ring A Slot 1

TSI Ring A Slot 2

⋮

TSI Ring A Slot 1535

TSI Ring A Slot 1536

Receive Switch Table

0	Parity	TSE	ITE	ETE	Data Buffer Address
1					
2					
⋮					⋮
1535					
1536					

MSB ← 1 Bit 1 Bit 1 Bit 1 Bit → 11 Bits → LSB

Fig 24ASwitch Table Address

Not Used

Port 1, B channel 1

Port 2, B channel 1

⋮

Port 14, B channel 96

Port 2, B channel 96

Transmit Switch Table

0	Parity	Not Used	PE	IA	Data Buffer Address
1					
2					
⋮					⋮
1535					
1536					

MSB ← 1 Bit 1 Bit 1 Bit 1 Bit → 11 Bits → LSB

Fig 24BBit Definitions

IA: Idle Address:

Indicates the idle pattern to be sent.

ITE: Internal Transmit Enable: Indicates an Internal loopback of the slot when set.

IPE: Idle Pattern Enable:

Indicates the use of a ~~quiet~~ pattern when set..

Switch Table Address

Isochronous Maintenance Channel (IMC)

TSI Ring A Slot 1

TSI Ring A Slot 2

⋮

TSI Ring A Slot 1535

TSI Ring A Slot 1536

Receive Switch Table

0	Parity	TSE	ITE	ETE	Data Buffer Address
1					
2					
⋮					⋮
1535					
1536					

MSB ← 1 Bit 1 Bit 1 Bit 1 Bit → 11 Bits LSB

Fig 25ASwitch Table Address

Isochronous Maintenance Channel (IMC)

TSI Ring B Slot 1

TSI Ring B Slot 2

⋮

TSI Ring B Slot 1535

TSI Ring B Slot 1536

Transmit Switch Table

0	Parity	TSE	Not Used	ETE	Data Buffer Address
1					
2					
⋮					⋮
1535					
1536					

MSB ← 1 Bit 1 Bit 1 Bit 1 Bit → 11 Bits LSB

Fig 25BBit Definitions

ETE: External Transmit Enable: In Mode 2, indicates an External switching of slot when set.

TSE: Tri-State Enable

The isoTSX drives the TSI ring output drivers when set.

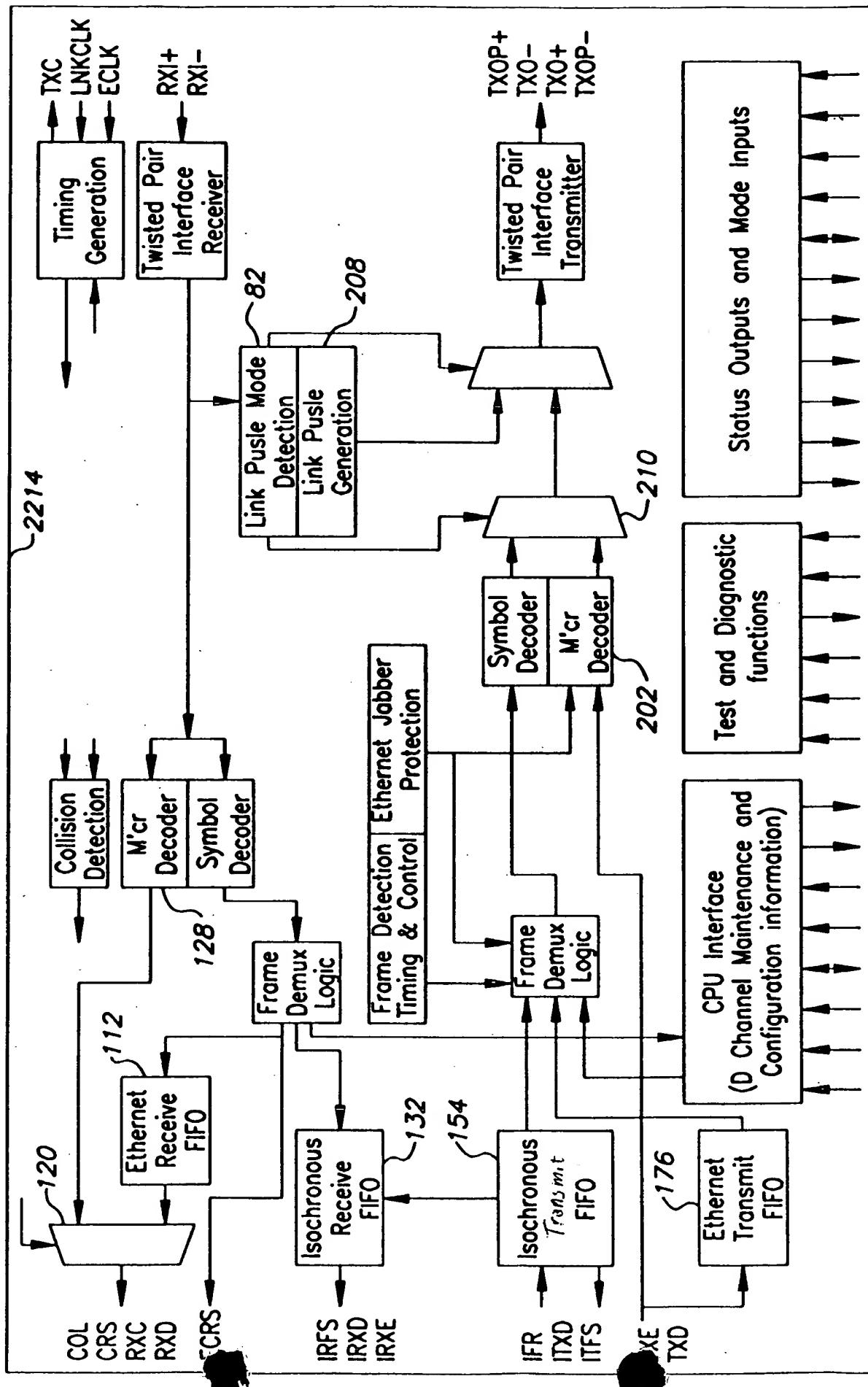


Fig 26